

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

September 27, 1945

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICES

SUBJECT: SHEEP AND LAMB PRODUCTION PROGRAM- - - - - No. 7

Re: Approving Payments

The following procedure shall be followed by county committees in approving Sheep and Lamb Production Payments:

Control Order #1 was amended by the OPA effective 12:01 A.M. September 8, 1945. Any slaughterer may now slaughter animals without being required to register with OPA or obtain a quota base. This does not change existing instructions except that the establishment number or license number of slaughterers will no longer be required and slaughterers' names and any numbers appearing on the evidence need not be checked against available lists.

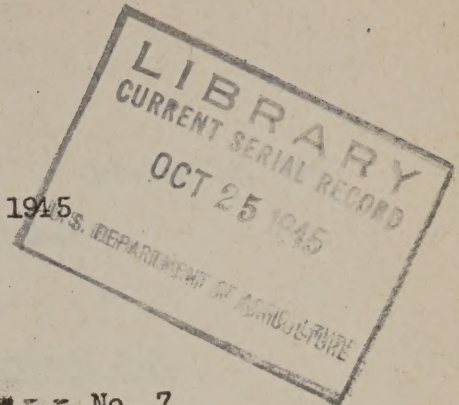
Evidence now required by the instructions should make it possible for the county committee to determine that a previous sheep and lamb production payment was not made on the same sheep or lambs. County committees may, however, require any additional evidence needed to prevent duplicate payments.

A "lot" of sheep or a "lot" of lambs will be defined as all sheep or lambs which are shown as included in one sales transaction by both buyer and seller. They must be included in one sale to one slaughterer at one price per hundredweight and settled for in one settlement. If all sheep or lambs in the lot are not delivered on the same day, the case should be scrutinized to determine that the sheep or lambs delivered in more than one day were actually included in one sales transaction.

This means that two or more scale drafts may be averaged to determine the average weight, so long as all scale drafts averaged are included in one transaction as defined above.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division



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NER-Memo No. 1553

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

October 19, 1945

To: State Committeemen and Farmer Fieldmen

SUBJECT: INFORMATION No. 2

Re: Letter to Senator Bridges from J. Ralph Graham, N.H.

Ralph Graham, in a letter to Senator Styles Bridges, has made a very clear and understandable statement of conservation needs in New Hampshire. We believe the manner of presentation will be of interest to you. With Senator Bridges' permission, Ralph's letter is quoted below.

Correspondence preceding this letter consisted of a letter from Ralph enclosing the 1945 program bulletin, and a reply from Senator Bridges requesting information on the total conservation need in New Hampshire.

A W Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

Durham, New Hampshire
August 1, 1945

Honorable Styles Bridges
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

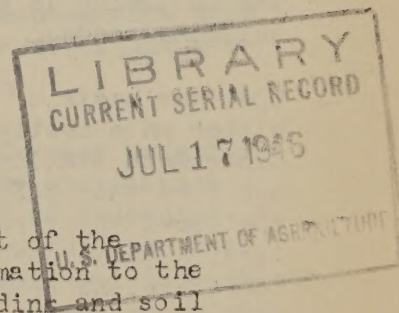
Dear Styles:

The enclosed data was assembled by us at the request of the Department of Agriculture in order to furnish information to the Pace Committee who was studying the total soil building and soil conservation needs of the country.

These estimates are based upon the advice of our Agricultural Economists and Agronomists at the College, and our experience of the past few years in using lime, superphosphate, and potash upon several thousand farms over the State.

A very important value gained from this program is that more real knowledge has been gained by farmers of our State in building soils during the past few years than all the rest of the time I have known about New Hampshire agriculture.

We have made some real gains in building our soils but the job to be done is still large. For so many generations we have been taking



more out of our soils than we have been putting back, because of low commodity prices we find ourselves facing an accumulated deficiency of lime, phosphorus, and potash that even with the present commodity prices we do not have enough money left after paying our operating costs to make up this deficiency. A conservative estimate of our soil technicians and progressive farmers who have tried these recommendations on their farms indicates that the New Hampshire dairy farmer needs to spend \$20 per cow each year for lime, superphosphate and potash to put back into the soil as much as is taken out by the cow for pasture and roughage needs -- that is just a maintenance cost. A dairy farmer with 20 cows needs to pay out for lime, super and potash \$400 each year just to maintain his soil fertility. We have about 70,000 cows in New Hampshire and if the dairy farmer simply puts back into the soil as much as is taken out he will need to pay out for lime and fertilizer 20 times 70,000 or \$1,400,000 per year. This maintenance cost is a sizable bill in itself and cannot be paid out of \$2.00 milk, and \$2.00 was considered a good price for milk before the war. I stated that our estimate of \$20 maintenance cost per cow was conservative. Maine has done some outstanding work in soil building. Their Experiment Station has recently gotten out a bulletin with recommendations for amounts of lime and fertilizer that would cost \$24.00 per cow. I have, myself, seen some outstanding demonstrations of soil building in Maine and I don't believe we have reason to expect that Maine soils are more run down or impoverished than our New Hampshire soils. I am enclosing a copy of Maine bulletin with marked pages.

I am sure that our farmers will do their utmost to continue these soil-building practices now that they have demonstrated their value but the real job of putting back into our soils the fertility of which they have been robbed by past generations is too large for them to accomplish with what we are in the habit of considering normal farm incomes.

The following is a more detailed statement of our New Hampshire soil-building needs:

Upon the basis of close collaboration with our technical advisory committee made mostly of specialists of the University of New Hampshire Experiment Station and Extension Service, we estimate that there are not less than 363,000 acres of crop and pasture land in New Hampshire that need an average application of one and one half tons of lime per acre, a total need of 544,000 tons of lime, to put our land in condition for efficient production insofar as calcium is needed for that purpose.

This initial application of lime should be followed by a second application in about five years for maintenance according to the recommendations of our Experiment Station. The 544,000 tons needed to maintain our soil could be applied over a period of five years making the annual application 108,000 tons.

On account of the tremendous burden of war work and the lack of lime spreading equipment, it is believed that farmers are not prepared to take and apply as much as 108,000 tons in 1946. But our experience with offering lime in 1944 and 1945 indicates that farmers would readily use 40,000 tons of lime in 1946 if they could get it. And as the labor and machinery situation improves after the war ends, they will use increasing amounts, if available, until they get their soil limed as recommended by the agricultural specialists.

Forty thousand tons at \$4.60 per ton, which is the estimated cost to the Government, comes to \$184,000. Farmers pay the balance of the cost which in 1944 was \$1.20 per ton in New Hampshire.

Upon the same basis of calculation a careful estimate is that the total annual requirement of 20% superphosphate to operate New Hampshire's farm enterprises as the agricultural specialists recommend is 36,300 tons. Again shortages of labor and machinery would make impossible for farmers to use this total amount in 1946 but our experience indicates that they would readily use 15,000 tons of 20% superphosphate in 1946 if they could get it. Cost to the Government, estimated at \$19.00 a ton would be \$285,000. Farmers would put about \$75,000 additional into this.

Our specialists say that the annual requirement of potash is the equivalent of 14,520 tons of 60% muriate. Farmers could and would readily use 5,000 tons of 60% muriate of potash if made available under the ACP in 1946. This would cost the Government about \$180,000 and the farmers would put an estimated additional \$60,000 into it.

The program cost of the lime, super, and potash New Hampshire farmers would like to use in 1946 amounts to \$649,000. If New Hampshire's share of the AAA appropriation is the same as last year, they would have \$341,000 or a little more than one half of what they would use of these conservation materials if they were available.

You will note that the \$649,000 we would like to use in 1946 is far short of the \$1,400,000 estimated annual maintenance cost. But this does not tell the whole story because there are many more recognized conservation practices in the National program, some of which are important to New Hampshire, but some have never been offered and none of which have been offered in our program the past two years because since there was not enough to make payments upon all the recommended practices, it was thought to be more important to agriculture in New Hampshire to concentrate upon the application of the basic minerals necessary alike for efficient production and for safeguarding the health of our consumers.

These practices which we have not offered New Hampshire farmers recently but which are important to many individual farmers include application of boron, field stripcropping, contour furrowing, seeding or reseeding permanent pasture, maintaining a stand of trees (planted within the last five years), improving farm woodland, applying mulching material in orchards, growing winter legume cover crop, contouring intertilled crops, contouring drilled crops, terracing, establishing sod waterways, draining land by open ditches, tile drainage, constructing rip-rap on river banks, clearing for development of new pasture, replanting woodland. Our estimate, arrived at after the careful consideration of each practice separately and by the recognition that some of these practices are new to New Hampshire farmers and presumably cannot be expected to be undertaken in great volume until their benefits have been seen in demonstrations, is that New Hampshire farmers would carry out these practices in an amount to earn them payments of \$59,000 in 1946.

This added to the \$649,000 to pay for conservation materials makes a total of \$708,000 that it is estimated New Hampshire farmers would use in 1946 if the program allotment measured up to their demands.

We have submitted more detailed statements to Allen Manchester, Director of the Northeast Region of AAA, who is located there in the South Building of the Department of Agriculture. I am sure he could be helpful in giving you a fuller picture of what we have accomplished under the AAA and what we hope to accomplish in the future.

Most Sincerely,

/s/ J. Ralph Graham
Chairman, State AAA Committee

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NER-Memo No. 1556

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

October 24, 1945

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICES

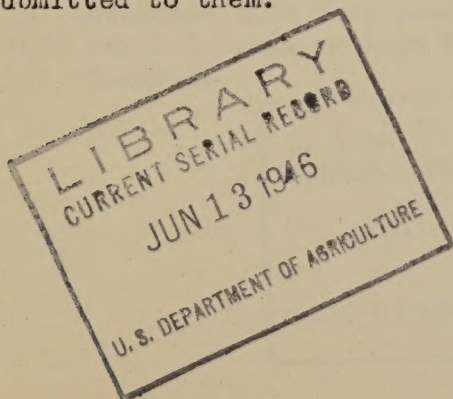
SUBJECT: SHEEP AND LAMB PRODUCTION PROGRAM - - - - - No. 10

Re: Additional Administrative Determination

Following is administrative determination No. 6 with respect to the Sheep and Lamb Production Program. This is an addition to those issued under NER-Memo No. 1544.

6. For the purpose of determining payment rates on lambs, each separate entry on the account of sale shall be considered as a separate sales transaction and as involving a separate "lot", except that two or more entries on an account of sale may be combined before determining the average weight of the lambs, provided that all the entries on the account of sale, which can be considered together as a single "lot" under the definition, are combined. A single entry on an account of sale may include more than one scale draft.

County committees will determine rates of payment and total payment on the basis of the transaction between buyer and seller as recorded on the account of sale or other evidence submitted to them.



A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1910

TO THE HONORABLE SENATOR

DEAR SENATOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst.

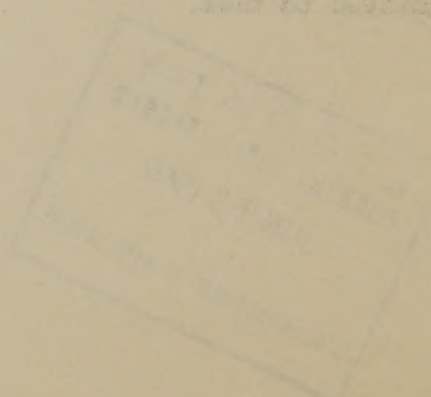
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am sorry to hear that the bill has not yet been passed. I am sure, however, that it will eventually become law, and I am confident that the interests of the country will be served by its passage.

I am sure that the bill will be passed in due season, and I am confident that the interests of the country will be served by its passage. I am sure that the bill will be passed in due season, and I am confident that the interests of the country will be served by its passage.

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Very respectfully,
J. W. McMillan
Director, Bureau of Plant Industry



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NER-Memo. No. 1557

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

October 24, 1945

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICES

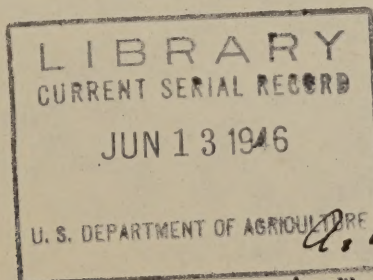
SUBJECT: DAIRY PRODUCTION PROGRAM - - - - - No. 73

Re: Spoiled Sight Drafts

The following memorandum has been received from Mr. Brasfield, Assistant Director, Fiscal Branch, Production and Marketing Administration:

"We have been informed by Federal Reserve Banks that the serial numbers on C.C.C. Forms 3, Sight Draft for Dairy Production Payment are not readable in some instances. In view of the difficulty which will be caused in matching drafts under this circumstance, it will be appreciated if you will instruct the county offices not to issue such draft forms, but instead to void them as 'spoiled.' "

In compliance with this request, county offices will please void any C.C.C. Dairy Form 3 on which the serial number is not readable.



A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

